

U.S. and Poles Honor Memory Of Kosciusko

Celebrate To-day Centenary of Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot

His Ideals Triumph On His Anniversary

Czarism, Which Vanquished Him, Is Ended; Poland Seems Reviving

To-day is the centenary of the death of the great Polish hero Tadeusz Kosciusko, who, unable to throw off the yoke of autocracy oppressing his native land, devoted his love and energy to freedom and independence for America and contributed no mean share to the success of the Revolutionary War.

What joy would he have found in the last moments of his life had he known that the centenary of his death would see the downfall of the czars, the creators of Poland—and the rise of the young republic, the foundation of which he had helped to lay?

Both Americans and Poles to-day, in celebrating the centenary of Kosciusko's death, are thrilled by the thought that America is now ready to repay to Poland what her heroic sons did for America a century and a half ago.

Was a Hard Student

Tadeusz Kosciusko was born on February 12, 1752. He used to wake himself up in the morning, that he might have more time for study; and in order to keep awake late into the night, he used to sit with his feet in cold water.

He travelled five years (1770-75) in France. When he returned to Poland he found his native country in a deplorable condition. Russia, Austria and Prussia had taken advantage of her weakness and encroached for themselves much of her territory.

The humiliation of his mother country and an unfortunate love affair with a rich nobleman's daughter, which ended in the young lady's father compelling her to marry Prince Lubomirski, rendered Kosciusko's stay in Poland brief.

A year after he had come back from France he heard that in the distant New World thirteen colonies were struggling against tyranny. Kosciusko was tantalized by the American Declaration of Independence. He set out for America in 1776. In the fall, he met Benjamin Franklin, United States Envoy to France, who declared that Kosciusko was one of the nobles' and most unselfish men he ever knew, and gave him a letter of introduction to Washington.

Was Scientist of Army

Kosciusko's name was a part of American history for eight years. He began his service in the American army as a colonel of engineers and a member of Washington's staff, but he soon became the scientist of the army. He founded Gatare's fortification camp at Benicia Heights, and it was a large measure due to his military and engineering genius that the brilliant victory at Saratoga was won.

That victory raised the spirit of the nation and made possible the treaty with France, throwing a glamour on the name of Kosciusko.

He was also the principal engineer in the work at West Point. Although Greene's Southern campaign he was the inspiration and executive of the French war. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, breveted him a brigadier general and made him a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, which only two other foreigners had received.

Before leaving the United States to resume the struggle for the liberty of his native country Kosciusko saw the victory of the American cause. But it pained him to see thousands of negroes suffering under the yoke of slavery, and he remembered to help them in his will, which was made in this country and left with Thomas Jefferson.

Returns to Stricken Poland

When he arrived in Poland he found that her rulers, especially Czarina Catherine of Russia, were not satisfied with the first partition of Poland and were planning to put an end to Polish independence. A powerful Russian army invaded Poland and forced the poorly organized Polish army to capitulate.

Kosciusko, armed with dictatorial power, summoned the peasants to the defense of their country. They formed almost half of his army and knew nothing of warfare. He led them upon them to achieve victory with such little use of which they understood well. Thus equipped, they formed a terrible arm of war. But they were beaten by the allied armies of Prussia, Austria and Catherine of Russia. Kosciusko was captured by the Czarina's soldiers as he lay wounded on the battlefield.

Two years he languished in a Russian prison by the order of Catherine. But she did not long live to see Poland crushed, and after her death in 1796, Kosciusko was released by her successor, Paul. Broken in health, but not spirit, Kosciusko spent the rest of his life in Switzerland, making only a brief visit to the United States in 1798. He died October 15, 1817.

Plays and Players

"Chu Chin Chow," scheduled for tonight at the Manhattan, and "Romance and Arabella," which was meant to bring Laura Hope Crews to the Harris to-night, have both been set over for Wednesday night. The managements of both productions deny that this is the first of a series of postponements.

Lenore Ulrich is now Lenore Ulric, it is because Mr. Belasco believes in simplicity.

"Why Marry?" by Jesse Lynch Williams and produced by the Selwyns, under an arrangement with Cohan & Harris, and under the direction of Roy Cooper Megrue, goes on at Cohan's Grand Opera House, 42nd Street, for the next month. The cast is Nat Goodwin, Arnold Daly, Edmund Breen, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, Lotus Robt, Beatrice Beckley and Harold Ward.

"Tailor-Made Man" goes to Plattsburgh next Sunday night for the sold-out.

Fred Stone, in "Jack o' Lantern," will have an \$20 curtain at the Globe to-morrow night.

Richard Bennett is making Liberty bond speeches between the first and second acts of "The Very Idea," and the Astor.

Jules Arthur is through with "Liberty and Returns," which has been touring, and returns to the woods shortly to ruminiate on a new play.

The Drama

Grace George and her Playhouse company in "Eve's Daughter," a new play by Alicia Ramsey.

THE CAST

Martin Simpson-Bates
Mrs. Simpson-Bates
Edith Simpson-Bates
Nora Helmer
Irene Simpson-Bates
Esther Canning
Florence Edwards
Mary
Marta
Alice
Howard
Beatrice Fellowes
The Hon. Courtney Lupton
The Rev. Sam Simeon
John Bartels
Helen

By Ralph Block

When Nora Helmer slammed the door after her somewhere in the 1880's the stage appeared to have done its duty by the emancipation of women. But there was still the story of what happened to Nora after she struck the shackles of the domestic prison from her wrists, and the stage therefore has been talking ever since about women who want to "live their own lives." Last spring brought to Broadway the latest English variation of it, "The Fugitive." But however thin a piece of writing Galsworthy's play turned out to be, it was pirate's gold in comparison to "Eve's Daughter," a new play by Alicia Ramsey, which returned Grace George to the Playhouse Saturday night.

"Eve's Daughter" is doubtless intended as a grown-up revolt, but it wears the moral pinacles of Henry Arthur Jones and Arthur Wing Pinero, although avoiding everywhere the dexterity of these showmen. It is on the whole a clumsy piece of writing and old-fashioned in its principal episodes.

Of these the first is the sudden death of a choleric English father just after he has disinherited his youngest daughter. The second is the yielding of the estimable young woman to the aristocracy and her unexpected reception at a London hotel by a wealthy and morally earnest suitor.

What indeed, would the drama of Britain do without its shameful Dover nootteries?

The beginning scene of this document is an English countryside home, a home that appears to be preoccupied in avoiding the anger of that worst of tyrants, a moral one. The choir which he raises against the vagaries of his youngest daughter is great enough to do for him, and after some discussion of his will with his lawyer he goes to stars and starts down the road to matriculation.

Alison Skipworth, who is a charming actress when occasion so allows, did a man and enjoyable bit as a family servant. The rest of the cast was composed without owing to any splendid.

This had not happened, there is no telling when young Ray would have gotten around to calling on the Rialto.

It is a long time since he has all been seen there, and of all the young leading men none is so easy on the patriotic nerves as Ray. His fine, easy, sane acting is a balm to the merely wounded feelings of one who is compelled to sit through a score of reels of pompos over-dressed heroes and giggling cuties.

Some one who believes in the greatest good to the greatest number should corral Charles Ray and Jessie Love and insist on their making a picture together.

Elaine Hammerstein, in a Jewel production, "The Correspondent," opened at the Broadway Theatre yesterday. The picture will be reviewed in to-morrow's paper.

H. U.

On the Screen

Theda Bara in a Startling "Cleopatra" Presented at the Lyric

No one can gainsay Theda Bara's Cleopatra, which William Fox presented at the Lyric Theatre last night, for who among those present ever had seen the Siren of the Nile? The theatre was packed last night and hundreds were turned away, and while doubtless many of them came to scoff, one accord they remained to praise.

The picture is so big that one is completely overwhelmed. It seems as if a fortune must have been expended in each scene which appears on the screen, and the spectacle simply beggars description.

Deserts, camels, Egyptian pyramids, temples, wonderful boats, huge battle scenes, naval battles and aerial battles are some of the things which have been brought to the screen by this greatest of all film spectaculars. One feels as if a child attending a five-ring circus, just as you are about to cry out, "Stop, stop, while I catch my breath!"

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RED CROSS CAMPAIGN IN CANADA



For Others' Greater Needs

Second cartoon in the series for the five-day drive for \$1,000,000 fund in the Dominion

is not good entertainment. It is, but it is quite different from the play.

Ruth Sherwood is deposited in the Belgian town quite in the original manner. There she has her passport stolen by a Russian spy just as she did in the play, but after that the theme wanders. The general's aid is recognized by Ruth not as her brother's chum, as in the play, but as the head waiter in the Ritz-Carlton. At any rate, he is as efficient in his capacity, and he saves Ruth from being a lover, of course, all roads lead to America, so the final scene is on the deck of an American vessel, America being then a neutral country.

The play had much which the picture has not, it is also possible to show on the screen many scenes which were only talked about in the play, and at no time does the hero don the garb of an old woman which always seemed an extremely undignified way for a hero to escape. Quite inimical to romance, we should say.

It was Rossini's "Semiramide," with Adriano Ariani conducting. Marie Starr sang the mad scene from "Lucia" and Herbert Waternor was enthusiastically received in his rendition of "The Two Grenadiers" and "Annie Laurie." The comedy was Victor Moore.

The bride and her maid of honor, Miss Helen Rogers Miller, were dressed as Red Cross nurses. The best man was Lieutenant Van Meter, also of the 16th Infantry.

Medical Corps, attached to the 168th Iowa Infantry, Rainbow Division, were married to-night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Mackellar.

Six years ago Dr. Harris, then an intern of the Nassau County Hospital, Mineola, met Miss Jones, who was training as a nurse. Dr. Harris afterward settled in Mississippi. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Medical Corps and was assigned to the Iowa regiment. One of the first persons he met at camp was Miss Jones, who has been doing Red Cross work.

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